

USAID/SENEGAL

ANNUAL REPORT 2002

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for Senegal and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Senegal.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from (Washington contact person and office making the distribution).

Related documents information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent St., Suite 200
Arlington, Va. 22209-2111
Telephone: 704-351-4049
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

MARCH 4, 2002

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200

Arlington, VA 22209-2111

Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106

Fax: 703/351-4039

Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org

Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after July 1, 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

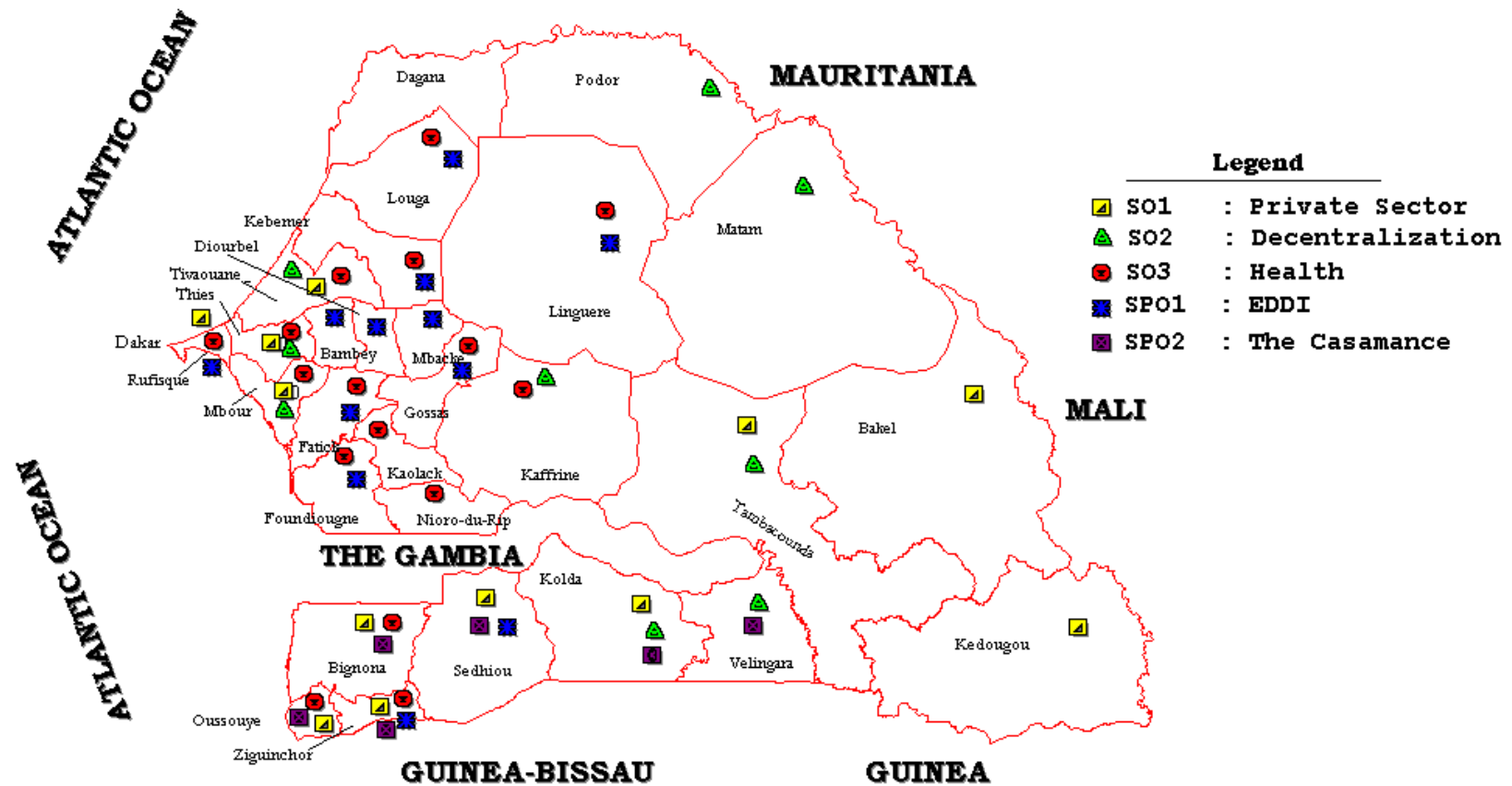
Topic	Page
Table of Contents.....	4
Glossary.....	5
Map.....	7
Part III Performance Narrative.....	20
SO 685-001: Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities In Selected Sectors.....	22
SO 685-002: More Effective, Democratic, and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Target Areas	24
SO 685-003: Increased quality health services in the context of decentralization in targeted areas.....	25
SO 685-008: Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools, The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI). ..	27
SO 685-009: Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development.....	28
Part IV 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Framework.....	29
Table 1 Annual Report Selected Performance Measures.....	29
Table 2 Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes.....	35
Part VII Environmental Compliance Information for Senegal... ..	50
Part VIII Annexes:	52
Annex B: Non-presence Countries – Cape Verde.....	57
Annex C: Non-presence Countries – Mauritania.....	59
Annex D: Non-presence Countries – The Gambia.....	60
Annex E: Non-presence Countries – Guinea-Bissau.....	63

Glossary

ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/ Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
AER	Annual Estimate of Requirements
AG/NRM	Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
ARD	Associates in Rural Development Inc.
BSS	Behavior Surveillance Survey
CAs	Cooperating Agencies
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CFAF	<i>Communauté Financière de l'Afrique (Franc)</i> : Local Currency of the Member States of the West African Monetary Union
CPTs	Contraceptive Procurement Tables
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Child Survival
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CYP	Couple-Years of Protection
DAP	Development Activity Proposal
DFS	Decentralized Financial System
D/G	Democracy and Governance
DHRF	Democracy and Human Rights Fund
EA	Environmental Analysis
EDDI	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
EG	Economic Growth Funds of USAID
FFP	Food For Peace
FHI	Family Health International
FP	Family Planning
FY	Fiscal Year
GAFA	The Gambia Food and Nutrition Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOS	Government of Senegal
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEE	Initial Environment Examination
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRs	Intermediate Results
ISRA	<i>Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles</i> (GOS Agricultural Research Institute)
IUDs	Intra-Uterine Devices
KIR	Key Intermediate Result
LOA	Life of Activity
LPG	Loan Portfolio Guarantee
LGUs	Local Government Units
MAP	Mauritania Anti-poverty Program
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MFDC	Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
MH	Maternal Health
MIS	Management Information System
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management

OE	Operation Expense
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SDPs	Service Delivery Points
SGAs	Sesame Growers' Associations
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SO	Strategic Objective
SPO	Special Objective
SSH	Special Self-Help
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TIPS	Trade and Investment Promotion Project
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USDH	U.S. Direct Hire
USG	United States Government
WARP	West Africa Regional Program
WFA	Weight-For-Age

USAID/Senegal Program Locations 1998 - 2006



Part III: FY 2001 Performance Narrative

The Development Environment

USAID's program prospered in an atmosphere of optimism associated with Senegal's political transition. The political transition initiated in 2000 with the election of former opposition leader Abdoulaye Wade as president was consolidated in 2001 as a coalition led by Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party won control of the National Assembly, giving it the political strength to pass policy initiatives and institutional reforms.

The transition has not been without growing pains, however, with personnel changes and re-organization creating the need to establish new relationships and some institutional changes generating confusion regarding roles and responsibilities. For example, the private enterprise program's efforts to improve the business climate have been hampered by lack of clarity concerning the definition and coordination of small enterprise promotion policies and leadership changes at the Ministry of Economy and Finance. This delayed finalization of the GOS's action plan for private sector development. The Private Sector Donor Group chaired by the U.S. Ambassador pressed for completion of the plan, finally publicized in December 2001, and will closely monitor the GOS's efforts to improve the investment climate.

Despite these delays, donors agree that the country is now more positively positioned for future growth. Senegal's macroeconomic performance is encouraging; real GDP grew by an estimated 5.7% in 2001 and inflation remained low at 3%. The GOS continued to apply tight fiscal policy and implemented a series of important fiscal reforms in 2001. These include the establishment of a single taxpayer identification number, a welcome measure for businesses, the introduction of a more flexible and transparent pricing policy for petroleum products and the adoption of a single 18 percent rate for the Value Added Tax (VAT). Steps were also taken to improve governance and transparency in managing public funds including audits of public enterprises and regular publication of treasury balances. However, two public enterprises, the national electricity company (SENELEC) and the public groundnut company (SONACOS), required financial bail-outs that damaged the country's fiscal position. The gradual demise of Air Afrique, an airline jointly owned by 12 African states, including Senegal, has also drained government resources and hampered travel and trade in the region.

Increased and more timely transfer of budgetary resources (*fonds de dotation*) from the central government to local government is vital to the success of the GOS's decentralization reforms. Without additional resources from national and local sources, it is unrealistic to expect local governments to effectively carry out their assigned responsibilities. USAID has discussed the issue with the GOS on several occasions in connection with health, education and local governance activities. Planned steps include a review of the fund transfer process to see how it can be streamlined.

Despite a breakthrough in peace negotiations in March 2001, progress towards a resolution of the Casamance conflict is uneven. A USAID-funded Senegalese NGO continues to play a key-brokering role in the negotiations and its peacebuilding program has increased popular pressure to resolve the conflict. Unfortunately, armed attacks, normally highway robbery and raids on village shops, are frequent in some parts of the Casamance, necessitating security-based travel restrictions that make it difficult for USAID staff to monitor activities outside of the city of Ziguinchor. USAID is working with its implementing partners in the private enterprise, local government, education and health programs to identify safe but effective ways to expand activities in the region and is funding activities in virtually all districts.

Overall Performance

USAID/Senegal's three Strategic Objectives and two Special Objectives met performance targets for FY 2001. In addition, there was evidence that USAID's programs, in concert with those of other donors and the Senegalese themselves, are changing attitudes, behavior and paradigms – the ultimate development objective. The private enterprise SO's emphasis on client cost-sharing, the notion of paying more for better quality services and products and its extensive use of local firms to provide technical assistance and training model and reinforce fundamental private enterprise values. Likewise, a key factor in the rapid expansion of financial services is increased consumer confidence in the quality of services provided by USAID-assisted microfinance institutions. The democratic local governance SO's training of local

elected officials and citizens on exercising their roles and responsibilities in a decentralized government system has motivated them to seize the initiative and work together to address local development needs. A few communities are starting to reap the benefit of paying taxes – a rare phenomenon until recently. Both the health and education programs are raising awareness of communities' responsibility to be engaged in the delivery of health and education services, leading to broader dissemination of health information, allocation of local budgetary resources for health clinics, increased school enrollment and the establishment of active parent associations. The health program also registered consistent progress in promoting condom use amongst target populations at high risk for HIV infection and an increase in use of modern contraceptives for family planning. Last but not least, the Casamance program's modest efforts to re-build social infrastructure and re-establish economic activity has generated hope amongst the population that the end of the long-running conflict is in sight.

Given these positive changes and the strong development partnership between the US and Senegal, prospects for achieving USAID's objectives are good. The GOS has submitted its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), developed with the support of donors including the EU, UNDP, GTZ and USAID, and USAID anticipates that PRSP resources will spur progress in the target sectors. Over the next two years USAID and the U.S. Treasury will provide technical assistance to the GOS Ministry of Finance to further develop the PRSP into a framework for all development assistance. The TA will focus on the formulation of a medium-term expenditure framework and performance-based budgeting in the health and education sectors. Senegal has also taken necessary steps to benefit from U.S. trade preferences under the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA).

685-001: Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors

SO 685-001: Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors. The objective of this program is to increase private sector activity, especially small and micro-enterprise, by addressing key impediments to market-based enterprise growth in the areas of policy, finance and business practices. SO1 customers include women and men entrepreneurs, business associations and their members, Senegalese private sector technical assistance providers and financial institutions. SO1 has met its performance targets in the third year of activities in five targeted areas of the country.

In FY 2001, the number of new clients in seven partner micro-finance institutions (MFIs) rose from 21,346 to 41,143, most of them are women; savings deposits grew from \$1,321,436 to \$2,822,914 and the number of loans increased from 7,337 (valued at \$2,858,635) to 11,580 (valued at \$6,062,174). As a result of USAID assistance, MFIs have increased clients' confidence and are better able to provide the target population with relevant products and services. For example, a branch of one of the most dynamic networks in the country registered 238 new clients during a one-day open house. In FY 2001, USAID-supported MFIs provided 9.66% of the microfinance loans nationwide compared to the target of 10%. The ratio is expected to rise over time as USAID increases its effort to strengthen existing MFIs and expands its support to MFIs in the five regions of Thies, Tambacounda, Kolda, Dakar and Ziguinchor. A Savings Mobilization and Investment (SMI) program resulted in the creation of 296 Small Economic Activity Development (SEAD) savings groups in 144 villages and semi-urban districts in USAID intervention zones. The objective is to link these groups to existing MFIs and leverage the savings mobilized.

To publicize the transparent process for accessing USAID resources, information days for non-government organizations, women and youth associations, micro-entrepreneurs, and GOS officials were held in semi-urban and rural areas. MFIs that submit acceptable proposals are able to access technical assistance in the areas of needs assessment and training. USAID makes extensive use of local consulting firms to provide selected MFIs and non-government organizations with high quality training. Many Senegalese firms have ventured outside the capital city for the first time to deliver training programs. Participants pay a maximum of 25% of the cost of the training course.

Two USAID/Washington-funded microenterprise activities are contributing to increased access to finance. Plan International launched a program to convert existing revolving loan funds into formalized credit unions. A first one was created in the Thies region in August 2001, reporting over 1,000 loans by the end of September with a value of US\$ 28,000. The Loan Portfolio Guarantee Program (LPG), launched in

June 2000, is performing in a satisfactory manner. As of September 30, 2001, thirteen loans totaling \$580,000 were under guarantee, with no default to date.

USAID has promoted a decentralized business development services (BDS) market that links Senegalese consulting firms to local clients who are willing to pay for their services. To increase the skills of small and micro-enterprises, training was provided to 226 people compared to a target of 200, in such areas as accounting, internet café management, rural radio training for journalists, silk screening and business management skills. Training in fruit and vegetable transformation and management skills in USAID zones of intervention has helped participants increase their production and income.

In FY 2001, a total of 5,948 SMEs, associations and groups compared to a target of 4,100, had access to information on agricultural and other appropriate technologies through new means. USAID introduced the vetiver plant as a micro-enterprise opportunity, developing private business approaches that include 14 demonstration sites, marketing of vetiver by 63 small nurseries, and written documentation and information on soil erosion technology using vetiver. With a local partner, USAID developed an innovative public tender web site that has helped level the playing field and stimulated greater competition among potential bidders on public tenders. At the end of the reporting period, more than 100 tenders were published on the site, and 5,671 hits recorded from users.

USAID's fuel-efficient stove activity has created and strengthened the business chain from input suppliers to stove manufacturers and retailers, generating profits for all. With improved technical production skills, 51 stove manufacturers have sold 14,674 stoves at market rates. A total of approximately \$134,000 in revenues has been generated through these activities, of which about 20% went to the ceramic producers, 30% went to metal and other raw materials suppliers, 25% went to metal workers who made the stoves, and 25% went to retail sellers and transporters.

Progress on improving the business environment has been less satisfactory, as discussed in the overview. The World Bank in consultation the IMF will support the GOS in establishing a high level investors council which will help to increase understanding between the GOS and companies driving private investment, and to identify and accelerate measures to improve the investment climate. This initiative is in line with the support that USAID will continue to provide to the GOS for the full implementation of agreed-upon reforms under the Investors Roadmap Survey.

In a cross-sectoral activity, the SO funded digitizing the renowned *Scenarios from the Sahel* HIV/AIDS awareness videos so that CD-ROMS can be shown at micro-finance institutions and to village savings groups in remote areas via laptop computers.

685-002: More Effective, Democratic, and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Target Areas

The Democratic Local Governance Strategic Objective (SO) increases the ability of the population to prioritize local issues and mobilize local resources to address development needs. The program supports Senegal's decentralization policy that transfers responsibility for managing natural resources and services such as education and health to local governments – a major shift from the former highly centralized system. SO2 met its performance targets in FY 2001.

As planned, activities promoting transparent local government, access to good information, use of democratic practices and adoption of participatory approaches to managing local affairs have thus far reached 85 local government units out of 380, representing 22% of the local governments in the country. 90% of the elected officials in these communities have increased confidence and, armed with a better understanding of how decentralization is intended to work, are exercising their authorities and undertaking new initiatives. Two communities undertook successful initiatives to increase local tax revenues by raising citizen awareness of the importance of paying taxes and working collaboratively with the revenue collection service. USAID-sponsored training and information campaigns were crucial in increasing citizens' participation in local decision-making. In FY 2001, elected officials in 13 municipalities

initiated 124 consultations (versus 52 planned) with the population such as town meetings, planning meetings and ad hoc technical sessions. This is a result of local governments' recognition of the value of stakeholders' participation in terms of technical inputs, motivation and commitment. USAID activities are also a catalyst, creating new demands by citizen groups to participate in important decision-making processes such as the budget and tax collection and for more accountability and transparency in the management of public resources.

Natural resources management is one of the most important responsibilities transferred from central government to local and regional entities under the Decentralization Law. USAID's Community-Based Natural Resources Management program, completed in 2001, supported the development and implementation of land use management plans covered 1,576,500 hectares in 13 rural communities (local government units comparable to rural counties). The partner communities have developed local capacities with regard to local resources planning and management and women in particular are increasingly assuming leadership roles in managing the communities' natural resources.

Following on last year's participatory exercise to resolve a severe natural resource-based conflict in Pata (southern Senegal), the community developed an action plan in 2001 to promote sustainable management of the 73,000 hectare Pata forest and to reduce conflicts over the resource base. The action plan, initiated and agreed to by the community, created a NRM monitoring committee involving the population, local organizations and local government officials and called for the establishment, training and equipping of forest surveillance committees in the 15 villages involved and the development of a plan for better communication. The action plan was implemented, with USAID support, and not one conflict was reported to the President of the Rural Council in 2001. USAID supported the application of a similar approach to help resolve a serious conflict between fishermen and gill-netters in Kayar, the major fish-landing site in the country. The exercise involving all stakeholders led to the resolution of the conflict and a strategy for developing a sustainable and consensual fishery management in Kayar.

The SO has two major challenges. The first relates to the transfer of decentralization funds to local councils as discussed in the performance overview. Without additional resources, received in a timely manner, to fulfill their new responsibilities, local governments and citizens may become frustrated and lose their enthusiasm for a more participatory style of local government. A new challenge for the year 2001-2002 stems from the GOS's decision to replace elected local councils with designated, transitory officials for a period of six months prior to the next local elections, scheduled for May 2002. This has necessitated a freeze on planned activities with elected councilors and educating the temporary delegates on the purpose of USAID's program and their responsibility to involve the population in decision-making. To increase the representation of women in the local councils to be elected in May 2002, the National Democratic Institute has launched a series of activities to enhance the role of women in the management of political parties and promote women candidates.

685-003: Increased quality health services in the context of decentralization in targeted areas.

USAID's decentralized quality health services program seeks to decrease child and maternal mortality and improve the quality of human capital in Senegal. The program includes four main components: (1) child survival; (2) reproductive health; (3) sexually transmitted infections (STI) and AIDS prevention and care; and (4) community health care financing. Overall, the SO met its targets in increasing quality health services in FY 2001. As planned, seven additional health districts were enrolled in USAID's matching grant program in 2001 thereby increasing the total number to 15, encompassing 110 local government units. A policy and planning dialogue occurred between locally-elected officials, health technicians and civil society partners that led to the development of local health plans and budgets. Approximately 30% of these budgets were financed by local tax revenues and matched by USAID funds.

As part of its child survival activities, USAID procured cold chain equipment and injection materials and trained trainers in expanded program on immunization (EPI) supervision and developed a strategy for increased EPI coverage. These established a solid foundation for increased immunization coverage in FY 2002. In collaboration with other donors, USAID supported the fifth Campaign of National

Immunization Days (NIDs) against poliomyelitis in FY 2001. Overall, 99 % of children under five received two doses of vaccine. The house-to-house strategy used in 2001 provided protection against polio to 1,900,000 children of which more than 30,000 who had never received a vaccine of any type before. 2001 marks the third year in which Senegal reported zero cases of polio. During the same campaign, 87% of children between six months and five years of age received vitamin A supplementation. To address the problem of child mortality, USAID began the effective implementation of the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) algorithm in three districts. This has laid the groundwork for expansion into all USAID-supported districts. It is expected that USAID's assistance will significantly reduce preventable illnesses and child mortality over the life of the strategic program.

Plans and budgets were developed to strengthen the national tuberculosis control program and to better address the problems of malaria, the number one killer of children in Senegal. Both activities are nationwide in scope.

Although couple-years of protection (CYP) increased only slightly from FY 2000, important activities were undertaken in 2001 that will lay the groundwork for expansion in 2002. In two health districts, a pilot test to introduce community-based distribution (CBD) of contraceptives began. CBD will be made available in more districts in 2002. An oral contraceptive was added (in early 2002) to the social marketing program, making this product available in 550 pharmacies around the country. A nationwide training of contraceptive stock managers in the public sector helped to reduce stock-outs. To prepare for an increased role by the GOS, a pilot test to add contraceptives to the essential drug distribution system and to the Bamako Initiative began in two regions. A considerable proportion of maternal mortality is due to inadequate or incorrect post-abortion care. USAID began a pilot test to find ways to improve these services that will be extended to USAID-supported districts.

In FY 2001, the AIDS program achieved its intended results for HIV prevention. Activities continued to be focused on reinforcing behavior communication activities, condom promotion targeting high-risk groups, and implementation of voluntary, counseling and testing (VCT) services. A nationwide and innovative STI/AIDS social mobilization campaign reached the general population and at-risk groups. A condom social marketing program succeeded in ensuring the availability, affordability, and accessibility of condoms as an easy choice for HIV and STI prevention. The cumulative number of retail outlets increased from 2,052 in 2000 to 2,910 in 2001, thus exceeding the target of 2,114. Likewise, the quantity of PROTEC brand condoms sold rose from 3,116,340 in FY2000 to 3,500,775 in FY2001, or a 12% increase. The preliminary results of 2001 Behavior Surveillance Survey (BSS) suggest consistent progress from our efforts to promote condom use among registered commercial sex workers. Relative to our 55% target, 54% used a condom with their most recent non-client partner. With their most recent non-regular partners, 99% of registered sex workers used a condom. Condom use among secondary school girls, where 74% used a condom with their most recent non-regular partner was considerably above our target of 66%. In 2001, 1,142 persons benefited from services of the sole VCT center, and one additional center was opened. The target of 1,500 clients was not achieved because the second center only became operational in December 2001. The first center that received 895 patients in 2000 saw 1,142 in 2001, a 12% increase in use. 2001 BSS preliminary results showed that 97% of registered sex workers are aware of AIDS. Among this at-risks group, 96% know that the condom is a means of prevention and 79% know there are centers for voluntary counseling and testing.

USAID continues to work on developing alternative mechanisms for financing health services through health maintenance (HMO) type organizations. USAID is supporting six such health cooperatives in two regions with four others still in the planning phase. With USAID support, the membership of these organizations has doubled in every instance. Two health cooperatives whose membership is exclusively female have grown from 527 members to 3,020 and 3,216 to 6,120 members respectively.

Important challenges for the health program include:

- Improving the quality and coverage of clinical health services, particularly prenatal care, and at a community level, improving case management and referral practices;
- Making key, simple life-saving medications and disease-preventive items more accessible to communities, via community-based distribution and social marketing mechanisms;

- Ensuring that all beneficiaries understand how they get the diseases that afflict them and the means to prevent or treat these diseases;
- Strengthening the ability of local officials to plan and monitor local health plans and increase the willingness of beneficiaries to pay taxes to finance these plans;
- Improving the system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions and using the information obtained to better target and plan activities;
- Increasing contraceptive prevalence by improving the quality of family planning services and increasing access to family planning methods; and
- Effective coordination and programming of donor funds.

685-008: Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools, The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI)

Senegalese girls' attendance in school is typically lower than that of boys for a variety of reasons including cultural constraints, inadequate family financial resources and lack of adequate sanitary facilities at school. The girls education special objective, part of the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI), aims to increase girls' access and retention in primary and vocational schools by increasing parental and local government support and improving the school environment. The Special Objective has met its targets in FY2001. In the 30 target primary schools, enrollment in the 1st grade increased by 8% overall and by 6% for girls, well above the regional averages.

USAID supported a number of activities to enhance the school environment, important for attracting more students, particularly girls. As a result, students at 15 schools have access to running water and hygienic toilet facilities for the first time and 102 classrooms in 26 schools have been renovated. 18,170 students received basic school supplies that will allow them to improve their academic performance and increase their likelihood of remaining in school. An innovative information technology pilot activity was established by which 5 elementary schools use 22 computers located at a core school for teaching and learning purposes. This feeder system allows hundreds of students and their teachers from poor suburbs of Dakar to access state of the art educational services.

Communities at EDDI school sites are working together in new participatory ways to enroll and maintain girls in school. Through the training of parents and local government representatives in literacy and human rights, as well as health, nutrition and household budget management, communities have organized themselves into pro-active school management committees that now provide sustainable support to their schools. These community-level activities were reinforced by radio talk shows, TV and other media coverage that exposed audiences nationwide to messages on the benefits of educating girls and upgrading the quality of vocational training.

The program has begun to provide relevant life skills as well as vocational skills for girls and young women in four vocational schools using innovative formal and non-formal learning strategies. Students have acquired the skills necessary to assess their professional potential and take the opportunities offered by local labor markets, thus enabling them to improve the quality of their lives. Finally, the U.S. Ambassador's Girls' scholarship program enabled 100 young, top-of-their-class girls from all ten regions of Senegal to enroll and stay in secondary school.

USAID has struggled with the issue of providing sufficient textbooks in EDDI classrooms as children without textbooks in class, let alone for doing homework, tend to have low performance. USAID initially planned to provide textbooks to all students in EDDI schools but this initiative was put on hold as a result of the government's recently announced policy of providing free textbooks for all. The first year of the new policy was marked by predictable implementation issues that the program sought to address by encouraging School Management Committees to play a role in getting textbooks delivered from the regional level to the schools and into the classrooms.

Another challenge has been 'marrying' the non-formal life-skills teaching techniques with the formal primary school teaching methodology. While the life skills teaching approach works well with adult and out-of-school students, it is at odds with the traditional teaching styles applied in primary schools. After much discussion with all partners, an approach has been identified and will be tested in the 2002-03 school year.

685-009: Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development

The Casamance region of Senegal has endured the effects of a 19-year armed separatist struggle, led by the Movement of Democratic Forces for the Casamance (MFDC). The conflict has led to a sharp decline in the economic and social well being of the population. The Casamance is Senegal's most fertile region, with vast potential for economic development based on tourism, agriculture and trade. The Casamance Conflict Resolution program seeks to encourage economic development and to encourage local residents to opt for peace and reconciliation. The approach is multisectorial, with emphasis on income generation (microfinance and training), promotion of cash crops, capacity building for local NGOs, peace and reconciliation efforts and infrastructure reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The Casamance SPO has already had important effects in the region and has met its performance targets for FY 2001. Results on specific indicators are mixed -- in large part due to the ongoing conflict and security situation in the Casamance. Forty-seven newly established village banks extended loans to 3039 women. The number of banks established falls short of the target 85, but the number of women receiving loans surpasses the target of 2950. Security factors prevented establishment of banks in some areas and rendered logistics more difficult than anticipated. The village banks are an important service - especially in areas where no banking alternatives exist. The majority of the 3039 women who received loans used them to create micro-enterprises, increasing self-sufficiency and self-employment.

On the other hand, results for housing reconstruction, job creation and land use exceeded targets. The SPO has funded the reconstruction of 181 houses, 26 wells, one health post, and a school. Considering that the average number of inhabitants per house ranges between 12 and 15, this represents assistance to a minimum of 2184 people for the houses alone, far surpassing the targeted 1200. More people than anticipated have been employed on permanent or short-term contracts: 441 versus the target of 435. Agricultural productivity has been increased by cash crop production of sesame, vegetable gardening and small fruit orchards. In 2001, the SPO supported sesame cultivation on 6,231 hectares of land. Sesame is used both as a cash crop and as a nutritional supplement. The harvest for this year is predicted at 1500-2000 metric tons, a huge increase from 350 metric tons before the SPO activity. Six hundred village level promoters have been trained in sesame cultivation.

A more elusive accomplishment has been achieved through peace-building activities. A Senegalese NGO continues to play a vital role in negotiations between the MFDC and the government - a role they took on thanks to USAID funding of their peace-building program. The number of conflict resolution meetings held exceeded the SPO target of 30 with 81 being held. Among these meetings were 10 important traditional ceremonies. Finally, the SPO has actively encouraged other USAID programs and other donors to return to the region: the private enterprise SO's DynaEnterprise has an office in Ziguinchor, the health team has made several visits and the education program will begin working Casamance schools in 2002.

The goal of assisting as much of the region as possible is off to an excellent start: USAID funded activities have taken place in all of the rural communes in the region of Ziguinchor, in Bignona and Sedhiou. Activities launched in 2001 in landmine awareness and assistance to victims of mines, cashew cultivation and manual pump manufacture, conflict counseling and health activities for local NGO capacity building will extend coverage of the SPO throughout the Casamance.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

March 4, 2002

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?	Yes	No			
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	2			TBD	USAID/Senegal is currently discussing potential alliances with Bristol Myers Squibb (HIV/AIDS) and Hewlett Packard (IT).
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X X X X	Not Met	DA	S01: Private Enterprise and Agriculture Sp01: Education Sp02: Agriculture, Private Enterprise S02: Environment
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	S01:Performance data quality has been verified through spot checks by USAID. The significant contributions to this objective are (a) widespread availability of information on how private sector can access USAID resources; (b) increased use of local private consulting firms to deliver high quality services in the areas of microfinance and small business development; and (c) strengthening of the business chain created by the USAID-funded fuel efficient stove activity.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA Sp02 Casamance: Number of hectares of sesame cultivated. Data quality factors: SPO not able to spot check data, due to security restrictions.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X X	No	N/A	DA SO1:Relevant monitoring of activities and performance data quality using USAID spot check format. The significant contributions to this objective are (a) expansion of microfinance and small business development activities to rural areas; (b) promotion of the use of local Senegal private sector consulting firms; and (c) provision of training to microenterprises in fruit and vegetable transformation and management skills to increase their production and income. Sp02 Casamance:Microfinance/microenterprise and job creation contribute to this objective. Data quality factors: as above.
USAID Objective 4: Increased Girls’ Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools, The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI)					
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD Sp01 EDDI: The targeted increase in the number of females enrolled was 4%. Actual achievement is a 6% increase. The program has substantially contributed to facilitating girls' access to primary education and retention in school through the targeted schools by: (1) increasing parental and local government support to primary schools; and, (2) improving the school environment. Data collection methods used and the quality of the data collected by the implementers were assessed by Mission staff through spot-checking.
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male 9,412	Female 8,758	Total 18,170	Data collection methods used and the quality of the data collected by the implementers were assessed by Mission staff through spot-checking.
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	N/A	N/A	N/A	No target for entire school enrollment as the current program targets access and therefore measures (increased) entry into the 1st grade.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?		Yes X	No	NA	DA	S02: The partner Rural Communities targeted by the Community-based Natural Resources Management program are (1) progressing towards a sustainable management of their natural resource base through implementation of their land use management plans; and, (2) developing local capacities with regard to local resources planning and management. Data collection methods used and the quality of the data collected by the implementers were assessed by Mission staff through spot-checking.Data collection method and the quality of data collected were assessed by Mission staff through report reviews and spot checking.
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)		1,576,500			ENV	S02: Data collection method and the quality of data collected were assessed by Mission staff through report reviews and spot checking.
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)		1,750,500			ENV/ Title III	
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?		Exceed	Met X	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?		Yes	No X	N/A	DA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	S03: A multi-donor effort led by UNICEF helped to implement the house-to-house approach to establish the number of children receiving poliomyelitis vaccines and vitamin A. The approach provided protection against polio to 1,900,000 children of which 30,000 had never received a vaccine of any type before. 2001 marks the third year in which Senegal reported zero cases of polio. Overall, the EPI related activities established solid foundation for increased immunization coverage.
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	S03: The team that performed quality assessment throughout the Behavioral Surveillance Survey data found that all conditions were put in place to generate good quality data: well designed questionnaires, well-trained surveyors, well organized and committed survey teams, etc. A nationwide and innovative STI/AIDS social mobilization campaign helped to increase the awareness and knowledge among the general population and at-risk groups. A condom social marketing program increased the availability, affordability and accessibility of
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X X	Not Met	Sp02 Casamance: Data quality factors: Because of security restrictions the SPO has been unable to spot check activity sites outside of the town of Ziguinchor. S02: Data collection method and the quality of data collected were assessed by Mission staff through report reviews and spot checking.
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened					
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA S02: The program substantially contributed to the development of the capacity of local government units and their partners in the civil society by: (1) by increasing the awareness and understanding of the roles/responsibilities of elected officials and the civil society organizations; and, (2) improving the management of local affairs. Data collection methods used and the quality of the data collected by the implementers were assessed by Mission staff through spot-checking.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Conflict						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X X	No	N/A	DA	Sp02 Casamance: Contribution to local level conflict resolution and prevention, implication in the peace process. SO2: Data collection method and the quality of data collected were assessed by Mission staff through report reviews and spot checking. Mission staff have overseen the process and produced site visit reports for the records.
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total 3037	DA	Sp02 Casamance: It is very difficult to get exact figures on assistance to IDPs or refugees. Since there are many displaced in the Casamance, it is likely that most of the SPO activities count IDPs among their beneficiaries but we have reported only those we are sure of reconstruction houses, schools, health posts and well digging. Our partners did not disaggregate the data by gender
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No			
27	Number of beneficiaries					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	8.2 (9.6)				The reference year is 1999. This is a national level estimate. The data relating to USAID catchment area is between parentheses. See note at the bottom of the table for data quality discussion.
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total 42.7 (52.2)		The reference year is 1999. This is a national level estimate based on cards or mothers' statements. The data relating to USAID catchment area is between parentheses. See note at the bottom of the table for data quality discussion.
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORS (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total 21.3		The reference year is 1999. This is a national level estimate. See note at the bottom of the table for data quality discussion.
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total 80.4		The reference year is 2000. This is a national level estimate. The UNICEF MICS report provided the data. Data quality not assessed. The annual data collection campaign, which USAID/Dakar envisions in 2002 and onward, will provide data for this indicator at least for its catchment area.
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	NO				
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	48.6 (54.6)				The reference year is 1999. This is a national level estimate. The data relating to USAID catchment area is between parentheses. See note at the bottom of the table for data quality discussion.
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	N/A				The Malaria program is still under design.
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	N/A				
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	N/A				The TB program is still under design.

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	3,500,775				These are FY data from the social marketing Agency that has sold condoms throughout the country. The spot check performed on 1/1/02 helped to assess the quality of data.
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	3,850,000				
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total Data is being analyzed		
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)					
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	NO				
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)					
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)					
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)					

Victims of Torture Report						
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture						
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?					
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total		
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total		

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		

Note: USAID was early and continuously involved through the phases of this 1999 Health Indicator Survey to assure that the the actions to address data limitations are taken: surveys appropriately selected, trained and supervised; cartography up to date; and spot checking conducted during the enumeration. The annual data collection campaign, which USAID/dakar envisioned in 2002 and onward will provide data specific to USAID's catchment area

ANNUAL REPORT PART VII: Environmental Compliance: USAID/Senegal Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. Planned Reg 216 actions are listed in **FY 2002** column in the Table below. Amended documentation is expected in 2nd Quarter of FY 2002 for SO 1 and SO 2 to incorporate the Mission's new Ag/NRM program.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs, but amended documentation is planned for SO 1 and SO 2 to incorporate the Mission's new Ag/NRM program, but monitoring and reporting on environmental compliance some activities need to be systemized. The REO is scheduled to assist.

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 2001 and previous	FY 2002	Comments
SO1: 685-0307 – Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors			
SO Level Categorical. Ex. For 3 KIRs	28sen2.IEE covers most IRs except as listed in the row below	No Reg 216 action planned	
Irs related to sub-grants and enterprise credit activities that may entail physical interventions	28sen2.IEE Negative Determination with conditions	No activities planned requiring Reg 216 action, but design of new Ag/NRM program partly in SO 1 that may identify activities for communities to effectively exercise their NRM rights and responsibilities; changes to be incorporated into SO level IEE.	MEO to update environmental determination accordingly for REO concurrence. BEO assistance may be needed to develop EA
SO2: 685-0308 – More effective, Democratic and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Targeted Areas			
SO level Cat. Ex. For all KIRs	28sen3.IEE covers most of program except as listed in row below	No Reg 216 action planned	
NRM activities	28sen3.IEE Negative Determination	No new sub-grants given because closeout year of CBNRM Activity; no Reg 216 action planned, but design of new Ag/NRM program partly in SO 2 that may identify activities for communities to effectively exercise their NRM rights and responsibilities; changes to be incorporated into SO level IEE.	MEO to update environmental determination accordingly for REO concurrence

SO3: 685-0309 – Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health Services in the Context of Dcentralization in Targeted Areas			
SO level Cat. Ex.	28sen4.IEE covers most of program except as listed in rows below	No Reg 216 action planned	
Medical Procurement Activities	28sen4.IEE Negative Determination with conditions Continued monitoring on medical wastes and disposal procedures; Infection prevention training and supervision on disposal of injection materials; continued marketing of condoms that include an insert for proper disposal practices.	Continue monitoring adherence to medical waste procedures	
Activities related to the distribution and sale of synthetic pyrethroid-treated bed nets	28sen4.IEE Deferral	Distribution of insecticide treated-bednets Monitoring adherence to proper use of bed nets and insecticides	Training on insecticide-impregnated bednets
Activities yet to be identified and falling outside the scope of program described in this IEE	28sen4.IEE Deferral	Distribution of refrigerators conforming WHO environmental standard to support child immunization programs No activities planned requiring Reg 216	Training on maternal and child survival activities to promote clean environment
SpO 1: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI)			
SpO level Cat. Ex. for all KIRs	29afreddi1.IEE Cat. Ex.	No Reg 216 action planned Cat Ex to be amended to reflect amended LOP	
Classroom/latrine rehabilitation and construction activities added into SpO1	Original IEE Cat Ex amended to reflect new activities; 31Senegal. IEE EDDI Program - Neg Det w/ conditions	MEO and Mission Engineer to continue monitoring rehabilitation/construction works. New rehabilitation/construction proposals in other schools to be reviewed throughout the year as they are submitted.	
SpO 2: 685-0311 - The Casamance Recovery Development Program			
SpO level IEE	29sen1.IEE Cat Ex. The IEE also includes Neg Det with conditions and deferral to be incorporated into the below IEE.	Monitor for compliance with conditions.	
Anti-salt water incursion/dike activities; Rehabilitation/construction activities	Original IEE amended to reflect additional activities; 31 Senegal SpO Casamance Recovery Program amended.IEE Neg Det with conditions	Continued monitoring for compliance with conditions by Mission Engineer and MEO.New NGO proposals to be screened & selected throughout the year as they are submitted. Status report to be submitted to BEO and REO after MEO approval.	

Annex B: Non-presence Countries – Cape Verde

A. Contribution to Food Security: The 5-year Food for Peace (FFP) Program completed by ACDI/VOCA in Cape Verde strengthened food security of the country's rural and urban populations. Given Cape Verde's climate and terrain, it is structurally food deficit. In FY 2001, USAID delivered 17,725 MT of grain (total sales value: US \$2,556,762). The Program sold 14,225 MT of corn, the food of choice for the rural poor, in addition to 3,500 MT of wheat. This constituted 15% percent of Cape Verde's annual cereal requirement, and 64% percent of overall food aid received.

Cape Verde's strategy to achieve food security is based on: (1) increasing vegetable and fruit production through improved management of scarce land and water; and (2) increasing export earnings through tourism, light manufacturing and fishing, in order to be able to purchase food commercially. The food aid program contributes at the macro level to lessening the structural food deficit and reducing the balance of payments deficit. At the micro level, the program helps poor families who spend a significant amount of their income on food.

The rural poor have benefited from the Program through the development of associations that execute contracts to carry out soil and water conservation (SWC) works employing approximately 3,000 workers per year. An immediate impact of these efforts is improved crop yields, employment of the rural poor and the generation of income. Medium and long-term benefits include continued crop yield improvement and greater availability of water for domestic and agricultural purposes. In FY 2001, rural households, with family members working for associations executing SWC contracts more than doubled their 1997 income and the increase for female-headed households was even greater.

The rural poor also benefited from the introduction of drip irrigation and the availability of credit for new technology. Yields have significantly increased compared to traditional flood irrigation techniques. In many cases, farmers have eliminated sugar cane (used to produce liquor) and planted vegetables, earning a higher return with drip irrigation. The rural and urban poor also benefited from the micro enterprise and small business lending programs. By the end of the five-year project the micro enterprise program reported increases in incomes and food expenditures of approximately 48% and 15% compared to 1997 baselines, respectively.

B. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM IN ACHIEVING RESULTS¹

1. Program Objective # 1: Support to soil and water conservation activities through farmer associations.

In 2001, 46 associations and 9 prospective associations on three islands contracted for soil and water conservation using Title II funds (up from 18 associations and 16 prospective associations in 1997). The association members plan and propose specific works, then execute the construction. This results in high quality works due to a sense of ownership and responsibility. Associations generate significant profits that are re-invested in the community. Because association members propose specific works to be carried out where they live, the actual types of works executed have varied from the targets set forth at the beginning of the program. For example, in 2001, associations constructed 235 check dams (61% of target), 159 km of contour rock wall terraces (108%), and planted 256,005 trees (256% of target). Other activities in FY 2001 not shown in the indicator table targets include many activities linked closely to water management: 23 irrigation reservoirs, 3 wells, 2 large water catchment facilities, 267 cisterns, 4,120 meters of water tubing, 2.4 km of irrigation canals and 4 captation dams. Nonetheless, by the end of FY 2001, recovered top soil (m³) reached 120% of Life of Activity (LOA) target; reclaimed surface area, 203%; and reduced soil erosion of side slopes, 175% of LOA target. The associations continued to develop as bona fide businesses with strong technical, internal control and accounting capabilities. As a result, 28 of all associations showed a profit in 2001 according to preliminary numbers. Other donors are now supporting the association model in Cape Verde. Many of the associations are investing in other income generating and social activities, such as poultry production facilities, community stores, kindergartens, and adult education programs.

¹ For detailed information on this section, please refer to the FY 2001 Results Report submitted by ACDI/VOCA in December 2001.

2. Program Objective # 2: Introduce new technologies that conserve water and raise yields.

In FY 2001, 96 drip irrigation systems were installed (32 planned) on 16 hectares of land (17 ha planned). The program is reaching more and smaller farmers than originally anticipated. During FY 2001 the private local dealers continued to respond to the growing local demand for equipment. ACDI/VOCA continues to provide technical assistance to the credit association, ASDIS, which again achieved profitable operations in 2001 with nearly 100% on time repayment. Rural associations organized under Objective # 1 provided the capital for ASDIS. Two additional rural associations requested to join in 2000. ASDIS provides micro-loans to farmers to install drip irrigation and to local small vendors of agricultural products and fish. ASDIS began disbursing loans in July 1999 and by September 2001, had disbursed 675 loans in the total amount of 29.6 million CVE (\$236,840). In mid FY 1999, ACDI/VOCA initiated a program through a local commercial bank that provided credit to 22 farmers and two agricultural input dealers during FY 1999 and FY 2000. Farmer interest in drip irrigation continues strong on Santiago Island. Progress is slower on other islands and will require additional technical assistance over a long period of time. The groundwork laid in previous years is now bearing significant fruit and is expected to increase in future years.

3. Program Objective # 3: Micro Enterprise Training and Lending Program (METLP), Small Business Lending Program, and other business promotion activities.

The Micro Enterprise Training and Lending Program (METLP), which was transferred to a local commercial bank, continued to impact thousands of direct and indirect beneficiaries while still earning a profit. The METLP program alone not only distributed over 6,000 loans to small market vendors in its three and a half years under ACDI/VOCA management, but proved that a microfinance operation can be profitable, sustainable, and at the same time enhance the economic well-being of its clients. In 2001 the METLP Program disbursed a total of 1,564 micro loans against 1,500 planned and the Small Business Lending Program disbursed 306 small business loans against 400 planned. Measured impact on borrower shows improvements in wealth and income above the level predicted in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

With the FY 1997-2001 DAP completed in December 2001, ACDI/VOCA has been approved for a new DAP for FYs 2002-2006 in which they will monetize 86,650MT of commodity to support agribusiness, health and nutrition, and microfinance, in Cape Verde.

Annex C: Non-presence Countries – Mauritania

A. Contribution to Food Security

In terms of addressing the three dimensions of food security - availability, access and utilization - the FFP Program in Mauritania is making great strides in the nutrition education program, which covers improved utilization of food, among other topics. This is also an area that has promise for sustainability. Once the messages pass and are incorporated into the dietary regimes and regular activities of the household, they are sustained. Results of several surveys conducted between 1993 and 2000 indicate that women enrolled in the Doulos Community MCH centers for at least 2 years showed considerable improvement in child feeding practices and better knowledge of basic nutrition than non-enrolled or newly-enrolled mothers. Such changes in knowledge and practice over time suggest the program is helping beneficiary families to more effectively utilize limited food resources, thus improving household food security. Availability of food is addressed through the provision of Title II commodities to those women and children participating in the Doulos-run MCH program.

Under the new FY 2001 - FY 2005 Mauritania Anti-poverty Program (MAP) run jointly by World Vision Mauritania and Doulos Community, increased food access is being addressed through a micro-enterprise development component. The MAP program also involves building cisterns and creating local water management committees with the goal of improving access by poor families to clean water supplies at a reduced cost. Both the micro-enterprise and water activities should lead to an increase in resources available to beneficiary families. This first year of the project has seen greater than expected impact on the income of the clients; their profits have increased by an average of 49% and their working capital by 139%. The provision of the water cisterns not only ensures that the families have a clean water source available, but also provides water at a greatly reduced price thus allowing household income to be used for other needs. Through education, World Vision and Doulos will encourage beneficiary families to use this increased in disposable income to improve the food security and nutrition of their households.

B. Effectiveness of the Program in Achieving Results²

Under the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) program, results achieved regarding impact indicators generally exceeded expectations as indicated below.

1. Objective 1: Improve Health and Nutritional Status of Targeted Populations

1.a. Improved Health & Nutrition Status of Children Enrolled in MCH Feeding Programs

Children graduating from Doulos' Nouakchott MCH centers in FY2001 surpassed all previous program graduates in terms of improvement in their weight-for-age (WFA) status. The 2,288 children who graduated from the program during FY2001 (Oct. 2000 – Sept. 2001) increased in weight-for-age status by an average of 24.1 percentage points over the course of program enrollment. These levels greatly exceed the average WFA gain of 15% achieved by program graduates between FY 1993 and FY 2000. The average program graduate in FY 2001 entered the MCH program at 10 months of age with a WFA status of 68.5% of the median and graduated from the MCH centers at 57 months of age with a WFA of 92.6% of the median. The most severely malnourished children (less than 60% of median WFA at enrollment) showed even more dramatic improvement, improving an average of 34.5% from 55.4% median WFA at enrollment to an average of 89.9% WFA at departure. In fact, 92% of the severely malnourished children attained a weight-for-age of at least 75% by the time of their graduation from the program.

1.b. Improved Health Knowledge & Practice of Targeted Mothers

Doulos Community primarily measures the change in knowledge, attitude and practice among enrolled beneficiary mothers by means of its large-scale KAP/KPC surveys every 2-3 years. Doulos' next survey is planned for the beginning of FY 2003 (Sept – Dec. 2002) and thus no targets have been established for FY 2001 and FY 2002. However, Doulos management recently received copies of preliminary reports for

² For detailed information on this section, please refer to the FY 2001 Results Report submitted by World Vision in December 2001.

two other surveys which help to further demonstrate the level of improved knowledge and practice among Doulos beneficiary mothers.

1.c. Strengthened Local Capacity to Identify & Respond to Food Security Problems

Doulos' "Support to Partner Agencies" component of the DAP has grown tremendously in the last five years and has become a key way in which Doulos is able to nurture local NGOs working in the field of Maternal and Child Health. In the past year, 64% of the partners whom Doulos supported were Mauritanian NGOs or other local agencies (including the Mauritanian Ministry of Health and the Mauritanian Red Crescent Society). This is the highest percentage of local partners ever supported by Doulos, 127% over the average level of Mauritanian partners over the FY 1996 – FY 2000 period and the target established for FY01 in the DAP. Back in 1996, only 33% of the partner-run MCH feeding programs supported by Doulos were Mauritanian NGOs and agencies (3 of 10 partners). The seven-fold increase in the number of Mauritanian partners Doulos now supports is a reflection of the rapid development and dynamism of the local NGO sector.

1.D. TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO AND UTILIZATION OF CLEAN WATER TO TARGETED POPULATION IN NOUAKCHOTT

Despite the late start of the program good progress was made in the sensitization and training of communities, and the construction of cisterns. The water pipeline extensions were not started this year as the project worked with the local authorities on plans for the network. Through the sensitization the message 'Water is life' reached over 14,000 members of the community where the project plans to construct the cisterns. The message sensitized people on the importance of clean water, how to identify and store clean water and other water-related hygiene topics. Additional seminars were held specifically to target the management committees for the water cisterns on the maintenance of the cisterns, the management of the funds collected from the sale of the water to the community, and basic record keeping. Over 600 people, the majority of them women, received this training.

In preparing for the construction of the cisterns the community groups each collected enough to contribute 10% to 12% of the cost of the cistern. This is despite the cost of the cisterns increasing due to the new design that makes it easier for the community to preserve the cleanliness of the water, to clean the cistern, and to retrieve water from it. In total, six cisterns were completed by the end of the financial year with a further six under construction. The six that were completed were under the management of the community water committees and are providing water to over 6,000 people living on the areas of Arafat, Sebkha and Elmina.

2: Objective 2: Improved household income of targeted micro-entrepreneurs

Upon the approval of the DAP in February 2001, the grant took charge of the existing loan fund and operational costs for AMA, a micro-finance program in the targeted zones. As AMA had been functioning prior to the DAP, it was able to immediately provide loans to clients. In nine months, 1,544 clients were provided with loans valued at \$132,000. The loan reimbursement rate for the year was 96.6%. The initial impact evaluation is positive with micro-entrepreneurs who completed a renewed loan with AMA showing an increase in the profitability of their business on average by 49%. Additionally micro-entrepreneurs who completed a loan increased their working capital on average by 139%. Each loan given by AMA allows clients the chance to increase their household income, enabling them to provide for the needs of their families and gain independence.

Annex D: Non-presence Countries –The Gambia

A. Contribution to Food Security

Catholic Relief Service (CRS) has been supporting humanitarian development and relief projects in The Gambia since 1964. In March 2001, CRS completed the implementation of a three and a half-year DAP, comprised of the Child Survival Project and the Sesame Growers' Association (SGA) Institutional Strengthening Project.

The Gambia Program's Food Security goal is "to improve household food security and women's economic empowerment". CRS/Gambia's local partners, the National Women Farmers Association (NAWFA) and the Gambian Food and Nutrition Association (GAFNA), shared responsibilities in addressing the three food security components of access, availability and utilization. Access and availability were addressed by NAWFA through agricultural interventions aimed at increasing sesame productivity and profitability. GAFNA addressed the issue of utilization through interventions aimed at improving household nutrition and promoting positive maternal and child health care practices.

The Sesame Growers' Association (SGA) Project aimed to empower women so that they are better able to meet household food security needs. Through the SGA project, CRS/GM promoted sesame as a cash crop for women farmers, providing an alternative food and income source. The program demonstrated success in creating the opportunity to increase the income of women farmers, and thereby increasing access, which will improve food security.

The Child Survival Project concentrated on improving health and nutrition by promoting improved infant and child feeding practices, improved maternal health and nutrition, and improved home based care of childhood illnesses.

B. Effectiveness of the Program in Achieving Results³

Child Survival Project: The Child Survival Project (CSP) was able to make substantial progress in achieving its objectives on improving maternal and child health care and nutrition in project areas. FY 2000's exit surveys showed that chronic malnutrition in project areas decreased, thereby improving long-term food security problems. In addition, more women received iron during pregnancy (98% of women received iron during pregnancy), attended antenatal consultations earlier on in pregnancy (51.3% women had their first prenatal care visit during first or second trimester), and consumed more nutritional food during pregnancy (45% women increased food intake during pregnancy).

The CSP significantly increased community awareness of health-related issues and the benefits of good nutrition. CRS and GAFNA were successful in creating considerable human resource development at the community level. Community Management Committees (CMCs) received a variety of leadership and management training. Collaboration between the implementing partner and government health officials was strengthened. GAFNA's activities were integrated with Gambia's Department of State for Health (DOSH) Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Services.

The Sesame Growers' Association Institutional Strengthening Project: Operations for the NAWFA secretariat, which was established in the latter part of FY 1999, commenced in FY 2000. This establishment has been an outstanding example of institutional building through a thoroughly democratic process. The creation of a constitution through participatory approaches helped create a strong and viable organization. The organization was further strengthened in FY 2000 through regular participatory meetings between the NAWFA Secretariat and the National Executive Committee (NEC) who were elected from the SGA membership. The second Annual General Meeting (AGM) also took place at the end of the year, which was comprised of the NAWFA Secretariat, the NEC, and the democratically elected representatives from each of the 72 SGAs.

³ For detailed information on this section, please refer to the FY 2000 Results Report submitted by CRS in March 2001, and to the final Impact Evaluation Report dated October 2000.

NAWFA was able to export approximately 200 metric tons of white sesame to an international market in Holland. This was a good marketing experience for NAWFA. In the future, NAWFA's participation in the marketing of sesame will focus on the purchase of sesame and negotiations with buyers at the SGA level. CRS and NAWFA were able to initiate important linkages in the areas of sesame production and marketing with some of the major sesame importers in Europe during an agricultural exposition held in Germany. The SGA project was honored to have been selected for representation at EXPO 2000 in recognition of its achievements in raising rural women's export earning through sesame cultivation.

A Final Impact Evaluation was completed in August/September 2000. Results of the evaluation recommended project continuation. In order to ensure successful completion of the DAP, CRS/GM, in collaboration with its partners developed an extensive phase-out plan for the FY98-00 DAP, which was submitted to USAID in December 2000. Additionally, CRS/GM funded an assessment of GAFNA and NAWFA to explore potential restructuring options and management reorganization for each agency.

The new Senegambia DAP submitted by CRS was approved by BHR/FFP at the end of December 2001 for a five-year period (FY 2002 - FY 2006). The DAP proposes to increase food security in the most vulnerable regions of Senegal and The Gambia (Senegambia) by addressing some of the underlying causes of food insecurity. The overall goal of the Senegambia DAP is to improve the level of food security of targeted rural households and vulnerable groups in Senegal and The Gambia by 2006. By working closely with local partners, community-based organizations and the host governments, CRS will realize its goal through the achievement of two strategic objectives: (1) Improved economic access to food for farm-households engaged in sesame production in targeted areas of Senegal and The Gambia by 2006, and (2) Increased availability of food for vulnerable persons in Senegal and The Gambia by 2006.

Results achieved under this DAP will be reported in next year's Annual Report.

Annex E: Non-presence Countries – Guinea-Bissau

After free and fair elections in Guinea-Bissau in December 1999 and January 2000, the U.S. Secretary of State lifted sanctions that had been imposed, per Section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act, due to the overthrow of an elected government in 1998. The civil war which followed the overthrow almost completely destroyed the progress that Guinea-Bissau had made since independence, leaving the country with an economy in ruins and a democracy more fragile than ever. The only thing that seems to hold the country together is the general knowledge that only stability and an open business environment will allow them to develop their modest, but significant natural resources.

The U.S. Government has been as responsive as possible under difficult budgetary and management constraints. The only remaining funds from a once significant and successful USAID program were in the Trade and Investment Promotion Support (TIPS) project. Given the go-ahead by Washington, USAID visited Guinea-Bissau in August 2000 to renew contact with the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) and determine if a small micro-finance program could be started under the auspices of TIPS. With the GOGB's enthusiastic support, an amendment for the TIPS Project Agreement was drafted to extend the project until September 30, 2002, and signed in September 2000. The Agreement was further amended to extend the project to September 30, 2003. An RFA was prepared inviting U.S. PVOs to propose a micro-enterprise activity using the approximately \$1.6 million remaining in the TIPS project. Applications were reviewed, and AMEX International and Enterprise Works Worldwide, Inc. (EWW) were selected. A Cooperative Agreement was signed with AMEX to build the capacity of micro-enterprise and micro-finance development, and another cooperative agreement was signed with EWW to promote local processing and marketing of cashews. These programs will allow USAID to have a small, but symbolically significant presence in Guinea-Bissau and keep the management burden to a minimum by using one or more U.S. PVOs experienced in working in non-presence countries.

After the U.S. Ambassador to Senegal visited Bissau in December 2000, several other programs are being developed. In FY 2001, the Embassy requested and obtained \$250,000 of ESF resources under the Countries-in-Transition program to support the National Assembly and the Rule of Law through technical assistance, training and supplies. This program is being managed by USAID through a Public International Organization Grant to the UNDP. The Embassy is requesting the following ESF resources in FY 2002:

- (1) \$25,000 to hold a series of national seminars for the explanation and discussion of the new investment code, and the publication of these proceedings prior to submission of the draft law to the National Assembly;
- (2) \$200,000 to support a loan guarantee program that would complement USAID's existing microfinance program that is hampered by the lack of liquidity in the banking sector and would provide access to desperately-needed capital for entrepreneurs who have already been receiving USAID-funded technical assistance in cashew processing; and
- (3) \$300,000 to support Guinea-Bissau's demobilization program.

Demobilization is a prerequisite to moving the country forward on a development path, it is the government's reported number one priority, and is supported by other donors, particularly the World Bank. The Embassy also plans on requesting \$20,000 in Self-Help funds.

The WARP's conflict resolution special objective team has been contacted concerning the possibility of working in Guinea Bissau and possibly The Gambia to complement the work USAID/Senegal is doing in the Casamance region of Senegal which borders these two countries. They have agreed that the Casamance conflict affects the neighboring countries and vice-versa and are exploring the possibilities of designing a program for Guinea-Bissau in FY 2002.

In general, the U.S. Mission in Senegal is making every effort to respond to the desperate needs of Guinea-Bissau, with whatever resources are available and manageable and these modest efforts may bring other donors back. USAID is convinced that many people inside and outside government are dedicated to this purpose and are cautiously hopeful that with a minimum of assistance they can succeed.